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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The rebels were defeated near Trinkitat by the British forces on Friday. —— Longfellow's bust was unveiled in Westminster Abbey yesterday. - A bag of dynamite was found in Ludgate Hill station in London. - William Thackeray Marriott, Liberal, was re-elected from Brighton. = The political situation in Italy is critical.

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. --- In the House bills were reported to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National banking associations; to establish a Board of Inter-State Commerce and to regulate such commerce; for the payment of bounties due to officers and sailors under Admiral Farragut, and to increase certain pensions. ---- The Naval Appropriation bill was debated, without action.

DOMESTIC.-Robert F. Walcott, the Abolitionist, is dead. = The Lexington, Ky., election was carried by the Republicans. - The works of the United States Stamping Company, Portland, Conn., were burned yesterday, causing a heavy loss. \_\_\_\_ The New-Paltz Academy, Kingston, N. Y., was burned. = Judge John Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts, has resigned, === A mortgage for \$12,000,000 on a was filed in Urbana, Ohio. All of the crew of the sunken schooner Jane in New-Haven Harbor have been saved. === The trial of a test case under the law forbidding marriage of blacks and whites has been begun in Toledo, Ohio. = The Civil Service Reformers of Massachusetts have issued a call for a new National party. = The will of a Cleveland millionaire is missing. \_\_\_\_ Trains were seriously delayed by the snow in Northern New-York. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-A great stir was caused

in the Stock Exchange yesterday by an attempt to "corner" Lackawanna stock. \_\_\_\_ Arguments concerning the proposed new parks were made before the Mayor's Cabinet by Mr. Wales and L. R. Marsh. = Surrogate Rollins, his chief clerk, and attaches of the jail testified before the Roosevelt committee, - Reputable Irishmen disclaimed and de nounced the London dynamite plots. \_\_\_\_ Matthew Arnold delivered his last lecture in America. The Treasurer of Bayonne, N. J., was arrested for embezzling \$38,000. ..... The Senate Committee on Public Health continued its investigation of oleomargarine, \_\_\_\_ The Chamber of Commerce committee on the preservation of the Adirondacks denounced Boynton's bill. The Van Riper family, victims of the Stantonst. fire, were buried. - In the suit to compel the Brush Electric Light Company to remove poles and wires, Judge Ingraham gave judgment in favor of the company. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.09 cents. Stocks were unsettled by a corner in Delaware Lackawanna and Western; they fluctuated irreg-

ularly and closed excited. THE WEATHER-IRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with higher temperature and light snow or rain. Tem - pleasure-grounds which are of inestimable exhaust their patience, so that they will be thetic sketch of her life and character; or from l

average, 13°.

President Arthur is praised by those who know the facts for an admirable appointment, | doubt true that a considerable part of the propin the case of General Julius Stahl, whom he has promoted from Consul at Kobé-Osaka in Japan, to be Consul-General at Shanghai. General Stahl was sent on consular service in Japan | Commissioner Wales is right in arguing that at the close of the war; and has had an excellent record there ever since.

A place in Westminster Abbey was not needed to render Longfellow's name immortal; yet all Americans will be pleased that Englishmen have appreciated the poet sufficiently to find space for a memorial in his honor in their crowded national mauseoleum. The ceremony of unveiling the bust of the poet in the Abbey took place yesterday, and will be found described in our cable dispatches. Earl Granville and Mr. Lowell took conspicuous parts in it, and each made an appropriate address. What Earl Granville said was marked with the same grace and courtesy that all along have distinguished his references to this plan to give Longfellow's name a place in the Abbey-a plan which has had its delicate complications.

Mr. William Thackery Magriott, the discontented Liberal member of Parliament from in population the metropolis of America. Brighton, made a sorry failure a few days ago in trying to lead a revolt against the Ministry when a vote was taken in the House of Com- in other efforts to make the town attractive, and mons on the motion to censure Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. But in one phase of his follow the example. But before there is a struggle against the Government he has been successful. After the failure of the vote of censure, he resigned and went to his constituents for re-election. They have now sent him back to Parliament with a majority 1,200 votes greater than his last one. On this result, doubtless, Mr. Marriott will plume himself considerably, as he has a right to do. But, all the same, it does not follow that the English nation would | enormous expenditure involved in the purchase have been pleased if Mr. Gladstone had been of all this property at the present time, unless defeated on February 19.

The legislative investigation of adulteration in food shows that a great many manufacturers are determined to make the public accept the products of lard and chemical oils in the place of butter, and that nothing short of the most stringent prohibitive laws will stop this movement. The suggestion as to the possible use of diseased hogs in the manufacture of butterine, made by one manufacturer before the Senate Committee, will not tend to allay the public uneasiness as to this matter. Seeing that the consumer continues to be sceptical as to the inferiority of the bogus butter, while its healthfulness is by no means established, it may be as well that more energetic measures should be taken to prevent the progress of these palpable frauds, and to enforce the law.

·That abuses are constantly practised in Lud low Street Jail has been well-known for years; yet all efforts to reform them hitherto have failed, Occasionally, when some case of abuse more flagrant than usual has roused public attention, the Grand Jury has formally examined into the condition of the prison-house; but the worst that has ever come of such investigations has been a presentment to the court, which, of course, caused the sherift and the warden of the jail no uneasiness. The testimony given yesterday before the Special Committee of the Assembly, however, was so strong and proved so conclusively that the jail is dishonestly and incompetently managed, that it is to be hoped the end of the present state of affairs is near at hand. Drunken keepers and cheated prisoners are not the worst side of the picture.

For the present, at least, the electric light companies are ahead in the struggle between themselves and property-owners in regard to the right to erect poles for wires in the streets. Judge Ingraham, of the Superior Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the Twentyfifth-st, case, in which he holds that the city the Brush Company under the authority of the act of 1813, in pursuance of the provisions of which the street was opened, and under later laws regulating the making of contracts for lighting the city. The point can be appealed, of course; but the chances are that Judge Ingraham's opinion would be upheld. Propertyowners will probably have to look to the Legislature, and not the courts, for the correction of the evil of street obstruction.

THE PROPOSED NEW PARKS.

The Mayor and the heads of departments, who yesterday considered a subject the importance of which is not easily exaggerated. The plan and Twenty-fourth Wards for public parks emerged from the Province of Kordolan. For interests every person who has any concern in the welfare of the city. We think no one will triumph of General Graham has not been more be found to dispute the claim that New-York | complete even than the disputches represent. needs many more parks and that these should be laid out on a generous scale. The able Commission, whose report was reviewed in THE TRIBUNE and other papers a month ago, have not erred on the side of niggardliness. Their scheme is of ample proportions. But that it is not too extensive to secure the approval of many of our most prominent and most public- will accept honorable terms of peace coupled spirited citizens is shown by the letters which

Mr. Marsh has laid before the city officials, It is true that the outlay will add a great sum from a pestilential district, where they are exto the city debt. The Commission estimate that | posed to an outbreak of cholera as well as wiltthe cost of the land will be about \$8,000,000. ed with heat. The prestige that a single battle We fear they are far within the mark. If any municipal undertaking, wherein expenditure was a matter of millions, failed to exceed immensely the most extravagant of the preliminary estimates, we cannot recall it. If all this land is bought, sad experience shows that it is much more likely to cost a dozen millions than eight. This is a sum to be considered with respect and even with awe by taxpayers, who are watching with anxiety not unmixed with alarm the way in which the estimated cost of it does not justify the inexplicable campaign of cred for ordinary speech, our correspondent the new aqueduct, reservoirs and dams is swelling. They know that in the Aqueduct Commission there are members with no selfish interests to serve, who will do their best to see that the public money is spent wisely and well. But at the same time it is not pleasant to note the manner in which the figures submitted by the

Department of Public Works have expanded. With such a tremendous burden to carry for the increase of the water supply, taxpayers might naturally feel nervous over a scheme to spend a dozen more millions for new parks. But there can be no wiser investment of public funds and none surer to yield satisfactory supineness of the United States Government | But when the most plausible excuse is made, the returns, if the sites of the proposed parks are and the indifference shown by the American the best for the purpose, and the highest in- people. There is a clamorous demand that these later journals was an act of folly. telligence and skill govern every part of the scheme. The increased value of property, as to suppress dynamite plotting. The vehemence the Commission have pointed out, will speedily of the London press, although natural under repay the city, if no bad blunders are made. the circumstances, overshoots the mark. It will ing plight of exhibiting the sovereign of one of There is no sagacity and no sense in wasting encourage the miscreants to repeat their outmillions of dollars, as we do every year, upon rages, since so much excitement is caused by departments filled with idle, incompetent men, them, and international complications are not ing and talking about her servants. How much who are paid excessive salaries for doing little entirely out of the question. The conwork, and who owe their places solely to their spirators can have only two purposes in view diarres in Brown's grave and allow her sex services to some faction or boss, while we shrink | in plotting against property and life in Eng- | the world over to derive their impressions of

perity of this great community.

But this is a matter in which there should be no false steps and no excess of haste. It is no erty covered by the maps of the Commission can be bought now to better advantage than at any future time. But we think that Park this vast enterprise should not be all undertaken at once. It is reasonable to hold with him that a few years will make little difference in the cost of certain parts of this area of 3,800 acres, and if the city's interests will not suffer seriously it is desirable to put off for a time some of the increase of the debt. The enthusiasm of the members of the Commission, and especially of their president, is highly gratifying. We doubt if there was ever a commission in the city which threw itself into its work with more zeal and devotion. But possibly at times the enthusiasm has become a trifle excessive and the zeal a little feverish. We could never understand why it was necessary to describe the parks of Japan in a report on proposed parks in this city. Nor can we find any force in the argument on which Mr. Marsh lays great stress, that unless this city strains every nerve in competition with Brooklyn, the metropolis of Long Island will ere long surpass Brooklyn has displayed good judgment and liberality in the development of her parks and it behooves New-York for her own sake to bigger city at the eastern end of the Bridge than at the western, a great many things will have happened.

Mr. Wales appears to stand on firm ground in his opposition to the mandatory nature of the bill which it is proposed to pass. There should be room for discretion left. The city can hardly afford to commit itself irrevocably to the it is clearly proved that grave injury will result from delaying the execution of any part of the plan. Even so great a benefit to a city as the addition of an extensive and attractive system of parks can be bought too dearly.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S VICTORY.

General Graham's first engagement with Osman Digma's forces demonstrates the superiority of European troops, even when they are ill-prepared for a campaign. The English regiments had been concentrated with precipitate haste, and shipped from Suez to Suakim with meagre military stores and very little artillery. trustworthy troop of camp-followers. Treacherous blacks had to be enlisted for the baggage train and commissariat duty, and marching orders were given when there was every reason to each side of the sea. believe that the fighting would be done on empty stomachs, and with very little ammunition to spare. In advancing from Trinkitat, the little army of four thousand men encountered a horde of fanatical soldiery flushed with victory and swayed by religious excitement. The detile of Teb was a battlefield from which the cowardly Egyptians had fled panie-stricken before an inferior force of the enemy. It offered unusual opportunities for light skirmishing and similar tactics by which the warriors of the desert are accustomed to lure their enemies into an ambuscade. The English troops were led against foes who were well armed, familiar with the ground, and commanded by a wily General. They fought under great disadvantages, but were victorious. The Arabs displayed desperate valor and sullen persistence, but their methods of warfare were powerless in the face of the discipline, organization and courage of European soldiers.

This preliminary success will reassure timorous souls in England, and relieve the anxieties of the Ministry. How decisive this first battle will prove in settling the affairs of the Soadan is now only a matter of conjecture. authorities had a right to give this privilege to It has not ended in a rout, but the rebels have have been driven back with great loss, if they have not been dispersed. Their camp has been occupied by the British, and after a halt over night on the battlefield the advance on Tokar has been resumed. This battle, if followed by the capture of the town will go tige as they have won in their battles with Egyptians does not increase their chances of success in a campaign with European regiments. It will also strengthen General Gordon's authority at Khartoum, and add dignity make up what is known as the Mayor's Cabinet, and power to his mission as a peacemaker, who threatens war only in bulletins and proclamations. It may check the advance of the Madhi for acquiring 3,800 acres in the Twenty-third | himself, if that cautious warrior has netually these reasons it is a subject for regret that the

> The spectacle of English troops fighting in a country which is to be speedily evacuated, and defeating the wretched Soudanese who had risen with right on their side against an oppressive and rapacious Government, is not by any means inspiring. It is to be hoped that a second battle will not be required; that the insurgents with the rights of self-government; and that the British troops will soon be able to retire will confer upon them ought to suffice. Foreign military critics will not be able to assert that the force was sent in hot haste to the Soudan merely to scattle out at their leisure without finding anything to do, much less accomplishing any useful purpose. Something has been done. A battle has been fought. Why, or in whose interest, or for what object, it may not be easy to determine, but a victory has been won. That is glory enough for one day, though procrastination, vacillation, tardy action and vengeance for which the British Government are responsible.

> THE DYNAMITE CAMPAIGN. Public feeling in England respecting the dynamite plots is naturally very bitter. The detectives have not succeeded in making any arrests, but have discovered considerable evidence indicating that the conspirators had an American base of operations. The London press, as will be seen by our special cable dispatches, unites in denunciation of the American officials shall not shirk the obligation

perature yesterday: Highest, 19°; lowest, 4°; importance to the health, comfort and pros- willing to let Ireland go on any terms. The other is to stir up strife between the United States and Great Britain, and thereby to give Ireland a better chance of regaining its independence. There are no other rational objects for carrying on the dynamite campaign. The English press promotes both of them when it

gives rein to blind rage and declamation. Now we wish to discuss this subject in a temperate spirit, and begin by declaring that Englishmen have no reason to suspect that Americans have any sympathy with these execrable plots. Our people can have only one feeling in regard to them. They consider them crimes against civilization. They look upon those who p'an and execute them as enemies of the human race. Not one respectable newspaper has ever defended the use of dynamite as a political agent. Public sentiment outside of the Irish-American ranks is united on this subject. But this unanimity of feeling does not make it any the less difficult to deal with the detestable conspiracy in any tangible or practical way.

The Alabama case, cited by the English press, does not offer either precedent or parallel. A case in point would be the attempt of the Confederate agents to destroy several New-York hotels in 1864. Those agents had been plotting in Canada, and nothing was done by the British authorities there to prevent their setting out on their nefarious errand, or to punish them when they returned to their base of secret operations. If it was difficult for those officials to apply the neutrality laws in that instance, it is wholly impracticable for the American authorities to break up Irish plots against English property. The neutrality act is as inoperative against dynamite-workers as the existing British statutes would be, if similar plots were formed there against property in America.

We know of no laws which can be enforced against the conspirators, even if they can be detected; and it is by no means easy to catch them, as the English detectives themselves unders and. If the men with suspicious-looking valises containing wheels, cogs and explosives cannot be arrested in London, how can they be ferreted out in New-York, where they are plotting in secret? Accessories before the fact, when murder or arson is only vaguely talked over in if detectives happen to overhear them. The dynamite question is one involving new difficulties, which neither statute nor international law can obviate at present. The subject is one which should engage the attention of the Legislature and of Congress. Indeed, the time may be approaching when the Governments of Christendon will be forced for mutual protec-There was no time for the organization of a tion to discriminate between political offences and dynamite crime. Meanwhile, there should be temperate discussion and a mutual appreciation of the inherent difficulties of the case on

THE QUEEN'S MISTAKE.

When Mrs. Carlyle opened her diary she knewshe was doing a foolish thing. She began by quoting a cyntcal remark about a wife murder: "What could a poor fellow do with a wife "who kept a journal but murder her?" "It is "very bleak and barren," she continued, "this 'fact of things, as I now see it-very; and what good is to result from writing of it in a paper book is more than I can tell." Yet she persisted in blurting out her jealousy and morbid feeling, as she admitted, without having any moral end in view, "but just as the Scotch professor 'drank whiskey, because Hike it and because it's "cheap." Feminine caprice, whether of a dyspeptic philosopher's neglected wife or of the most illustrious lady in England, has a subtle logic of its own. Mrs. Carlyle "took a notion" to keep a diary, and called herself a fool for doing it, but she was too wise even to think of publishing it. Queen Victoria also followed a similar caprice, but, unfortunately, did not perceive that it was a foolish thing to do, and that the world must never be allowed to find it out. offices? They are few and very far between.

The Queen's indiscretion is conspicuous, bemashe has acquired a reputation for political sagacity and good sense. When her long reign comes to a close the estimates formed of her character and intelligence will be highly favorable. She has never interfered with the normal action of political institutions and tendencies, although her symfar to convince the insurgents that such pres- pathies and prejudices have been constantly excited. She has had favorite statesmen, positive preferences for one or the other party organizations, and strong convictions respecting the inexpediency of certain measures; but she has always recognized her duty as a constitutional sovereign, and has never allowed personal considerations to influence her public action. For this cause she is deservedly regarded as as the most sensible sovereign in the lists of English royalty. To this distinguishing characteristic of her reign is added her honorable reputation as an affectionate wife and mother. If in matters of state she has helped to educate kings, by her strong domestic traits and womanly graces she has given her sex a noble example. The literature of the reign has accorded to her the high honor which she has merited. Historians, poets and novelists have united in extolling her talents and virtues. Her reputation not only as a sagacious sovereign, but as a sensible woman, would have been unas sailable if she had not herself entered the literary lists and sought to scribble away her own

A letter from our regular London correspondent, published on another page, not only presents a critical analysis of the Queen's book, but offers an ingenious defence of it-the most generous plea that can possibly be made for it. After commenting upon the trivialities with which its carelessly written pages are stocked and illustrating the lack of reserve with which the royal author gossips, not only about Brown, but about experiences and memories which women of refinement are accustomed to consider too sahas the charity to urge that the woman's nature has reacted against court etiquette and the habits of seclusion which she has never relaxed in her other relations with the public. "The "wife, the widow, the mother, the household "mistress, the human being, declares herself "with this incredible frankness, this ingenuous "candor and guilelessness and unworldliness by "which every reader is amazed." This is as ingenious an apology as that offered by Sir Arthur Helps for the Queen's garrulous commonplaces about the household servants with which her first journals from the Highlands were filled. fact still remains that the publication of Even the propriety and good taste of the constant references to Brown are left out of account. The Queen has placed herself in the humiliatthe greatest nations in the world as a dull woman who spends her time chiefly in thinkwiser it would have been to bury the from the expenditure necessary to acquire the land. One is to make Englishmen angry and to her from Mrs. Oliphant's charming and sympa-

Diplomatic and Court Life!

THE QUESTION OF THE AGE.

It has been said that the end and the test of good government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If this be true it must be owned that no government extant is satisfactorily conducted. For observation shows that as a rule political energy is expended upon secondary concerns, while politicians employ all their dexterity in avoiding action upon the great problems which most deeply involve the destinies of the masses. There is to-day in the English-speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching, vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering this monstrous evil. It lies at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes beneficent energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It battles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly-inspired power which at every salient point threatens social and National advance; which gives to Iznorance and Vice a greater potency than Intelligence and Virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which announces his determination to resign the pastorate debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church on May and soddening them below the plane of healthy | 1. It is understood that a large majority of the savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

All these evils, all this mischief, all this destruction of human souls and intellects, go on among us daily and hourly. There are none so ignorant or inattentive as not to have personal experience of some of them; some hearth darkened; some family scattered; some loving heart broken; some promising career ruined; some deed of shame done. Yet how hard it is to get this gigantic evil attacked seriously. Temperance organizations have indeed been fighting it for years, yet popular inertia has resisted their utmost efforts. But has all been done that might and should have whispers, cannot be dealt with at present, even been done by the organized agencies that represent the higher life? What are doctrinal points, for example, compared to this ever-present, ever-active, insidious infinence? What are sectarian differences by the gently been making the rounds of the German conside of this National curse? Can the Churches fold their hands and flatter themselves that | the remaining three numbers were in the protheir duties are all falfilled, while the masses prefer the saloon to the pulpit, and while rum harmonic Society two weeks ago. The scheme was rules in politics and society? Are the higher as follows: educational agencies doing all in their power to advance civilization while they ignore this obstacle to progress? Can any political oradvance civilization while they ignore this obganization be said to represent the best aspirations and the strongest needs of the people, while this abiding source of misery and crime and poverty is allowed to spread and flourish? There is needed something of that sacred fire

> derive from the degradation of the foolish and ignorant the means whereby they continue to against their snares. Postmaster Pearson is doing well in providing agencies where stamps can be bought. The difficulty of getting a postage-stamp in the up-town districts is one of the trials of life. One suggestion: Has not the city grown large enough to make it wise to increase the number of branch post

> There is one danger to be reckoned with in battles accountered often where both of the combatants are civilized. The modern arms of precision, when well handled, will destroy any formation before a near approach can be made. But if savages are willing to sacrifice themselves without stint or limit, as the Zulus did in some of the fights during the South African war, it is possible that by sheer force of numbers they may overtax the capacity of their opponents, and so at last bear them down as by a deluge of bodies. Fanaticism, however, did not give to Osman Digna's forces the blind persistence necessary for the success of this form of attack. They fought stubbornly, but they do not appear to have made those tierce and sustained rushes for which the Zulus are noted. They held their ground gallantly against tremendous odds in the weapons and discipline opposed to them, but it is clear that if they only lost a thousand men they must have rec ognized the futility of prolonging the struggle, almost as quickly as white troops would have done.

Here's richness: Demagogues are now denouncng the High License law as class legislation in favor of the rich against the poor. Is it class legislation to erect an additional barrier between the poor and the most baneful of the influences that tend to perpetuate poverty? In the opinion of sensible men it is class legislation only because it is first-class legislation.

Now that Minister of State Selmer has been impeached and ejected from his office, it will be interesting to see what the Liberal party in Sweden will do with its victory. The result of the trial must convince King Oscar that he cannot exercise the veto power with impunity. For several years past Storthing after Storthing has entered its protest against the arbitrary prerogative of the King, and now the highest court in the realm has unequivocally condemned the obnexious Ministry which supported him. If he is wise he will yield a right which is supported by no clear provision of the Constitution, in which case doubtless the Liberals will rest satisfied with things as they are. But if he continues to insist on his royal prerogatives, the present dissatisfaction may culminate in a political revolution.

It is reported that only one member of the senior lass of Hamilton College is now in attendance. His fellows, owing to the unpleasantness existing between them and the Faculty, are temporarily absent from the institution. But a college class composed of one person is no new thing. When Harvard College first opened its doors the entire number of students was three. Of these two were Seniors, and the other was a Freshman. Of Juniors or Sophomores there were none. We give these figures upon the authority of an emeritus Harvard professor, Dr. Holmes. In one of his occasional Harvard poems occurs this verse:

And who were on the catalogue When college was begun ! Two nephews of the President, And the Professor's son : Lord! how the Seniors knocked about That Freshman class of one!

The inquest upon Salmi Morse has resulted in a verdict of accidental death. Perhaps this is all the evidence justified, but none the less is the case a peculiar one, and it is plain that much remains to be cleared up, though there is little probability that it will be. One or two expressions uttered by the deceased seem to point to a suicidal intention, but there is nothing to warrant the belief that when Morse rushed out of Miss Blackburn's rooms on the night of his death he had the least idea of drowning himself, and there are some unexplained mysterious circumstances which even tend to cast doubt upon the theory of accident. But the facts operat

the Baroness Bloomfield's Reminiscences of before the coroner's jury were too confused and indeterminate for them to reach any positive conclusion, and in expressing the opinion that Morse did not mean to commit suicide they have probably done all that was rossible under the circumstances.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Astor felt much improved yesterday, and her physician predicted that she would be able to sit up in about two weeks.

The late Richard Somers Smith, of Philadelphia, was the third of six brothers, all of whom lived to celebrate their golden weddings. He was bern in 1789, and consequently lived under the administra-tion of every President the United States has yet had.

Mme, Minnie Hauk, who has become the most popular of prime donne in the South, opened the New Park Theatre, Jacksonville, Florida, with "Faust" last week. During her visit in that city she bought forty little alligators, which have since been wandering through the mails as gifts to her friends in the North.

A correspondent of The Hartford Times writes that Stewart, of Texas, is the tallest man in the House of Representatives, measuring six feet seven inches; Tillman, of South Carolina, never wears an overcoat; "Richelien" Robinson, of New-York, has not cut his hair since last session and says it is not to be cut again until Irelaud is "free"; Mc-Adoo, of New-Jersey, wears the tightest fitting clothes in the House; John S. Wise, of Virginia,—born in Brazil.—parts his hair in the middle; and Cannon, of Illinois, is the only Representative who always gesticulates with his left hand.

The Rev. Emory J. Haynes, one of the most eloquent preachers and earnest pastors in Brooklyn, members of the church, which is probably the most important and influential of its denomination in important and influential of its denomination in Brooklyn, are strongly attached to him and desire him to remain; but there is a faction as strongly opposed to him, and feeling that his usefulness as a spiritual leader would be seriously impaired by the lack of unity in the church, Mr. Haynes has decided to go. His opponents say that they "don't like his preaching," On the other hand, his friends maintain that his preaching is plain, practical and forcible.

forcible. CHARLESTON, March 1 .- Jay Gould, with his two ons and daughter, arrived here in his own car this morning, and immediately went on board of his yacht, the Atsianta, which has been lying in the harbor for several weeks. Later in the day he landed and drove around the city.

MUSIC.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The interest of novelty in the sixth programme of this Society, rendered on Friday afternoon and again last night at the Academy' of Music in Brooklyn, was held by a violin concerto of Moritz Moskowski's, a composition that has dillcert rooms during the last few months. Two of gramme of the last concert of the New-York Phil-

Moskowski's concerto has been widely introluced in Europe by M. Ondricek, a fellow Slav, and the association brivgs to mind how rapidly the literature of German music is taking on a Slavonic tinge. Russian, Polish and Bonemian names confront concert-goers new on all hands and people which kindled into inextinguishable heat the of musical tastes will soon have to extend their knowledge of orthoppy if they wish to talk about zeal of the Abolitionists, and which compelled the abandonment of human slavery, to rouse the the composers and performers, who are energeti-National indignation and abhorrence against | cally pushing themselves into the foreground on the this very much greater evil. Nothing short of | Continent. In fact, we are threatened with a flood this, it is to be feared, will impel time-serving of "skis" and "ceks" and "viches." The fact is not without its significance as telling of the want politicians to approach in a spirit of earnestness which the art has come to feel for something fresh, a subject which is distasteful to them mainly new and vigorous in the matter of inspiration. because they think they cannot afford to do Scandinavian sources having been industriously without the help and support of the class who worked until their charm has failed, expectation now turns its face toward St. Petersburg, Prague and Moscow, and if the present tendency is not rule and plunder those whose sagacity is proof checked, the people who have mastered the pronunciation of Winiauski and Tschaikowski, will have to extend their efforts to Moskowski, Arenski, Siloti, Mihalovich, Dvorak, Reznicek, Ondricek and a dozen other names equally distorted as regards spelling. It is a useful fermentation which the introduction of this element has started in German music. As yet the composers mentioned do not seem to have created a type of art for themselves, but have contented themselves with infusing established forms with characteristic color, and some of the fresh energy which can slways be drawn from the reservoir of National folk-tunes.

Though this new concerto is not without strong marks of originality, a feature that is bound to command respect, we hesitate before pronouncing it a composition of the highest class. Its ideas are bold and there is no limit to the andacity with which they are worked out, but the reason for the vigorous working out is not sufficiently plain. The ideas are not beautiful enough in themselves to justify it, and the treatment has too much of the striving after strange effects to leave one in a complacent mood for enjoyment. There are too nany pages in the work that are simply bizarre, Then its restless change of key is disturbing, its frequent iteration of phrases in three or four octaves is wearisome, and it is difficult to find beauty in an orchestral part so full as this of uncouth sounds. The slow movement opens promisingly and has the merit of a dignified theme, a melody worthy of the name though not of the conmetody worthy of the name though not of the conventional cut, but it falls into the mistakes that characterize the excessively long first movement. Between the first and second subjects of the last movement there is as sharp a contrast as if one had been written as a study in the "perpinal motion" style and the other had been designed for an elegiac piece. Yet it is more likely than either of the other movements to give pleasure to an addence. The whole work is written to display technical skill of the highest order, and mess of the catchpenny tricks of violinists are brought into requisition.

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We cannot avoid the conviction that the grateful
acceptance of this work is as much a confession of
the poverty of the violinist's repertory as the
continual playing of Mendelssohn's lovely concerto
to when we have listened for so many years. Yet
quite as many efforts have been made to enrich
this repertory within the last decade as to extend the
generous list of satisfactory pianoforte concertos, and
among the contributors there have been such excellent musicians as Brahms. Bruch. Damrosch,
Dvorak, Gade, Goetz, Goldmark, Hiller, Jonehim,
Raff, Renuecke, Saint-Saëns and Tschaikowski, to
say nothing of the violinist composers Wiennawski
and Vieuxtemps. That, despite the efforts of these
men, the situation should be as it is is a fair subject
for some curious investigation and speculation.
Mr. Rhodes is a young artist of excellent metal
and high promise. He has not the great fund of
tone-power which the task he essayed last inght
called for, and seems to be unfortunate in having
an instrument which resists his best endeavors to
draw a full tone from its lower strings. There must
be set down to his credit however, a performance
worthy of praise for purity of intonation, notwithstanding the difficulties which the composer piled be set down to his crean however, a performance worthy of praise for purity of intonation, notwith-standing the difficulties which the composer piled up for the left hand, and as highly meritorious for the clear insight which it revealed into the intentions of the composer.

A warrant for a pompous close to the concert was given by the choice of the symphonic poem, which

A warrant for a pompous close to the concert was given by the choice of the symphonic poem, which received a brilliant interpretation. It is among the most obviously pleasing of Lisat's erratic compositions for orchestra, whether or not one gives heed to the programme associated with it. The same musicians performed the Scandinavian symphony and the Brahms variations so recently that a second discussion of the merits of the performance can be spared.

MME. MADELINE SCHILLER'S CONCERT. One of the clearest and most convincing expositions of her genius and skill as an interpreting musician ever given by Mme. Madeline Schiller was that which she made at her first recital yesterday afternoon in Steinway Hall. To do it she set herself task, choosing Bach's Itallian concerto, Rubinstein's octet, Beethoven's sonata, op. 2, No. 2, four pieces by Chopin and Liszt' tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli," as the programme. The list called for all the qualities which make up good pianoforic playing, the technical skill to bring out the sounds, the emotional power to feel their spirit, and the intellectuae grasp to mite the other factors in an artistic sum of performance. In onthing did she sain short of high excellence; the inspiriting manner in which she played the pianoforte part of the octet aroused a murour of enthusiasm, which was prouder praise than the burst of appliance which drowned it. It was a reading that was quick with strong life, and seemed the more admirable because comparison could hardly be avoided between the manifness and sanity of this woman's playing and the sentimental prottinesses of Mr. Josefiy's. In the octet Mme. Schiller had the cooperation of the Philharmonic Cuth. certo, Rubinstein's octet, Beethoven's sonata, op. 2, No. 2,